

EXILED GREEK PRINCE FEELS NO BITTERNESS

Andrew Arrives in Paris,
Hoping for Best From
Athens Cabinet.

NO BOLSHEVISM IN IT

Does Not Think It in Any
Danger, Though Posi-
tion Is Difficult.

ARRIVAL CHANGES PLANS

Queen Olga Will Go With Him
to London Instead of
New York.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau.

"Greece to-day is neither Bolshevik, revolutionary nor republican, as recent events in Athens may have led the world to believe," Prince Andrew of Greece, brother of Constantine and uncle of King George, told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent in the first interview granted since his military rank was taken away and he was banished for life from Greek soil.

He arrived at the Ritz this morning, taking an apartment next that of Queen Olga, Prince Christopher and Princess Anastasia, who was formerly Mrs. William B. Leeds, and gave orders that he was not to be disturbed. He consented to make an exception in the case of THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent.

Tall and slim, wearing a gray twill suit and a monocle, the prince resembled the popular conception of a London clubman. He spoke without bitterness of his own experiences, seemingly bearing ill will against none and so-berly only for the welfare of Greece and the safety of his nephew, the King, and the other Ministers who have not yet been brought to trial before the military committee. For himself, willingly as he accepted the verdict meted out at Athens, he intends to make his home in England, although he said: "I admit I should like to go to the United States, but it seems too far away just now."

"You will understand," continued the prince, "I do not want to say anything that will be misconstrued as contesting the authority now being exercised in Athens. All I want to say is that I hope it will work out for Greece's good. For the inception of the movement must go back to the beginning of the collapse of the Greek army in Asia Minor. That was a catastrophe which held the menace of Greek ruin, and it is only natural that the officers became virtually mad on seeing the goal lost. They came back to Greece with the conviction that it was time to do something to arrange matters. They actually had the intention of reorganizing the Greek army so as to put up another stand against the Turks. But we are still too close to events to be able to judge them correctly."

"Yet it is necessary for the world to know there is no semblance of Bolshevism or republicanism in the movement, as the elections which the present virtual dictatorship seems intent upon calling certainly will show. They undoubtedly thought their plan well directed, and the next few months will show how good is their judgment. Personally, I do not think the King himself is in any danger now, although his position is certainly an extremely difficult one. In any event, it is to be hoped that the public temper is not to be excited by reports of more executions."

Asked whether Venizelos was considered behind the present movement, Andrew recalled the former Premier's

constant declarations that he was no longer indulging in politics, but he merely smiled when it was suggested that perhaps Venizelist disciples were responsible for the inclusion in the charge against the Ministers before the court martial that they falsified the returns of the plebiscite, which brought back Constantine.

"And you own trial, your Highness?" "Personally I have little to complain of," Prince Andrew replied. "I was well treated, but, naturally, I consider all the charges against me untrue. I was accused of having disobeyed orders, but I never did so, as I was under no orders. I have been reported in some newspapers as pleading I should not be punished because I was a figurehead. That was not true, for it was the public prosecutor who declared this, whereas I declared that I was the only one responsible for the whole army corps."

"They showed me many unexpected courtesies. The first fortnight in prison I was under close arrest, a gentleman invariably accompanying my servant when he brought my meals, but after the first judicial examination I was given greater freedom. During the four weeks before the trial I was allowed even to receive friends, but it was not allowed the King to visit the prison, I saw him only a few minutes before leaving Greece, just long enough to say good-bye."

"Personally, I think the movement is what is known as a 'military conjuration of Government,' which in Greece means the military party is in control, although with no intention to interfere with the fundamental principles of the constitutional monarchy. Just before I left Athens, I heard that the present War Minister, Pangalos, who is an exceedingly capable General, intends to take up command of the army during its process of reorganization. This will be a hard task, after the burdens Greece has had to face during recent years, and the cost of living throughout the country rising weekly, but Pangalos may be able to work out something for Greece's good."

"Much depends, of course, upon the outcome of the Lausanne conference and whether the public's desire for peace without losing honor is to be recognized there as one of the vital factors in restoring satisfactory relations to the Near East."

Prince Andrew's arrival has changed the original plans of Queen Olga, who is now remaining in Paris to accompany Andrew and Princess Olga to London, instead of going to New York next Wednesday with Prince Christopher and Princess Anastasia.

CLOSE VOTE INDICATED FOR POLISH PRESIDENT

Witos May Win by Concessions to Nationalists.

WARSAW, Dec. 8 (Associated Press).—The Diet to-morrow will elect a new President of Poland. The general opinion is that should former Premier Witos make further concessions to the Nationalists' demands for Cabinet posts it is likely he will be elected.

Other candidates are M. Trampczynski, Speaker of the Senate; M. Wojciechowski, former Minister of the Interior; Gen. Sikorski, Chief of Staff, and Constantine Schmidt. The Nationalist and Radical groups control between them both the Diet and Senate, and since President Pilsudski stepped aside the Nationalists have expressed willingness to vote for M. Witos. They constitute the largest party in the Diet, with 163 votes. M. Witos's party numbers 79, thus out of 448 votes this combination would have 232.

RUSSIA SAYS ENGLAND SEEKS BLACK SEA RULE

Attempt to Gain Rumanian
Coaling Station Stirs Press.

By FRANCIS McCULLAGH.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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Moscow, Dec. 8.—THE NEW YORK HERALD's cable dispatch from Lausanne regarding the English negotiations for a coaling station in Rumania is being widely quoted in the Russian press. The *Facets* says: "The English desire to keep the lordship of the Black Sea by retaining Chankak, concluding a treaty with Rumania for a coaling station and placing under English long range guns all the Black Sea States. The English fleet in the Black Sea, that is England's solution to the problem. . . . The Black Sea States must unite for a struggle against English imperialism and it is their fundamental task to make England clear her fleet from the Black Sea and close the straits to warships."

GREECE REINFORCING HER ARMY IN THRACE

Revolutionary Committee
Adjourns Athens Activities
and Goes to Front.

PLASTIRAS A DICTATOR

Says Greeks Will Fight if
Turks Invade Terri-
tory Further.

CALLS EXECUTIONS JUST

Gen. Pangalos Aims to Keep
Out Constantine's Pro-
German Clique.

By SANFORD GRIFFITH.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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ATHENS, Dec. 8.—The Greek revolutionary committee of fourteen soldiers has adjourned and hastened to the front line in western Thrace, like the consuls of ancient Rome, to give the army a backbone and to save national unity. Despite an empty treasury and difficulties in getting supplies, they hope to put several divisions upon a war footing again.

"The Greek revolution was intended to assure national security and order, which the late King Constantine's clique destroyed," Col. Nicholas Plastiras, who started the revolution and who holds the powers of a dictator, told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent in his office in the former Prime Minister's mansion.

He is a wiry, sunbaked Levantine, quick of eye, still in his early forties. He said the Greeks did not wish to fight the Turks, but would take the initiative and fight should the Turks further invade Greek territory. Col. Plastiras could not understand the British indignation over the execution of Constantine's statesmen, insisting that the revolutionary tribunal followed constitutional procedure. When he was asked about possible conflicts with other Balkan States relative to ousting Greek territory, notably the ports of Salonica and Dedeagatchi, Col. Plastiras asserted that the Greeks would keep within the limits defined by the Allies.

Gen. Pangalos, commander in chief, who has just resigned his post as Minister of War to join the army in Thrace, when interviewed in the War Office was confident the army would recover. "We aim to eliminate any obstacles to French and British friendship, principally by keeping out Constantine and the statesmen who compromised themselves with the Germans. The executed statesmen by their very power were blinded to Greek needs. The people are tired of sloppiness and want a vigorous Government. We have reestablished order within Greece, and are continuing to reorganize the army. We purpose before long to hold popular caucuses, to average our defeat, and we are convinced we could whip the Turks within a few weeks with the moral support of the Allies. We are concentrating artillery in Thrace, and we have made progress in reequipping the Greek troops."

The General saw in the deadlock that Lausanne hope that the British again would give aid to the Greeks. "We need allied support, because we fear an attack on the Bulgarian front," he said.

HEARS GERMAN CROWN PRINCE IS TO BE HERE

Head of American Legion Objects if It Is True.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 8.—Alvin M. Oswley, national commander of the American Legion, in an address here to-night before the meeting of State adjutants of the Legion, declared he had been informed that plans were being made for a visit to this country by the German Crown Prince.

"Only yesterday in New York," he said, "I was informed that plans are being made in this country for a visit by the Crown Prince within the next six months."

Cheering London Crowd Nearly Mobs Mussolini

LONDON, Dec. 8 (Associated Press).—Premier Mussolini of Italy was nearly mobbed by sixty shouting, singing black-shirted Fascists and hundreds of others, including many women, when he arrived at Victoria Station to-night for to-morrow's conference of Premiers.

Black Fascists fezzes and diplomatic top hats were smashed and police helmets lost when the crowds surged about the diminutive figure of the Fascist leader. A monocled official had difficulty extending Britain's hand of welcome to the Italian.

FASCISTI WELCOME LEADER TO LONDON

Throng of Black Shirted
Youths Escort Mussolini
in Cheering Crowd.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
London, Dec. 8.

Nearly a hundred black-shirted Fascists formed a novel setting in London when Premier Mussolini arrived at Victoria station to-night. The stalwart youths suddenly appeared, apparently from nowhere, when the train drew in, surrounded their leader and escorted him as, bowing, he moved with difficulty through a cheering crowd toward a waiting automobile. He stopped only to shake hands with the Italians who came to welcome him, but it was noticed that he shook hands with all the Fascists before greeting the men wearing silk hats.

At the Claridges Hotel, where the lobby was crowded with an expectant throng, Mussolini's entry caused rather a surprise. He wasn't quite the fat, bald-headed leader which his pictures made him, but a well built, athletic figure, striking though short.

Later he met an informal gathering of reporters and shook hands with all of them. He received all questions but he answered few of them. Asked about Lausanne, he said that he had been there only three days and could not very well say what might happen. Questioned about Italy's policy toward Turkey he said that Turkey had won the war with Greece and must be treated with certain consideration, but under no circumstances must she be allowed to venture further west than the Maritima River or the whole Balkans would be inflamed.

When asked how he proposed to adjust exchange rates he said that Italy was prepared to back him in anything, and that already the ex-soldiers are giving their pensions to stabilize the lira. He spoke excellent French, but no English, until asked how he was going to spend the week end, when he said that the week end was a British institution and that Italians were not a party to it when there was business to be done.

'TIMES' URGES UNITY ON ALLIED DEBTS

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
London, Dec. 9 (Saturday).

Despite the gravity of the situation—perhaps because of it—only two London morning papers comment upon the conference of the allied Premiers on debts and reparations. No paper comments upon President Harding's message. The *Times*, which has resumed its old place as the spokesman of British policy, follows a leading editorial urging allied unity with a plea for ratification of the Washington naval treaties. Appealing

FRANCE WILL OFFER BRIEF MORATORIUM

Continued from First Page.

to save Europe. Nobody knows whether any one's plan will suit any one else within miles, but such hints as are available give little hope.

Premier Thomsen of Belgium said positively to-day that unless unity were reached he would not invite the Premiers to a useless meeting in Brussels. While Premier Poincare's friends say that he will scale down the reparations demands to a basis of £2,000,000,000, German circles here confirm the report that the best Chancellor Cuno can offer now is a mere fraction of that amount.

Poincare is reported demanding the same "productive forfeits" which wrecked the moratorium plans last summer and it is fair to say that no international gathering of all those which have gone before ever found the participants so definitely committed to preconceived divergent attitudes.

The Claridges Hotel is the home for the moment of the world's center with not only Premiers Poincare and Mussolini but Ambassador Houghton from Berlin and Ambassador Fletcher from Belgium staying there. Several important American bankers dined with the American envoy to-night. Ambassa-ador Harvey is detained at Warwick Castle by the illness of his wife.

The Americans insist that their presence here is pure coincidence. They do not have absolutely no official mission. "I came here to get a couple of pairs of London trousers," Ambassador Houghton said.

British efforts are directed toward bringing order out of chaos. Though they had been at first determined not to present any British plan for reparations but to let Poincare speak first, the situation is regarded as so grave to-night that there is talk of the British submitting a plan first so that Poincare will not be put in the position of making demands at the beginning from which developments might make it difficult for him to retire.

The French Premier was met by a distinguished array of British and French officials headed by Premier Bonar Law. It is believed they had an important conference. The Belgians refused to discuss the situation in detail, but an atmosphere of great anxiety prevails here. The British and French want to offend neither Britain or France, but they are seeking a middle course which may please neither. British officials seemed to think that the Belgians would be found approving the British thesis. They said the same regarding Mussolini, despite the Italian's reiterated statement while passing through Paris to-day that Germany must pay.

Meanwhile THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent has been able to confirm from German sources that Chancellor Cuno's own offer is due here by special messenger to-morrow. Its exact scope is yet unknown, but it is generally believed that it will be limited to not more than £75,000,000 in cash. If the Germans get a chance to speak either here or at Brussels they expect to be able to show the really desperate straits into which their country has fallen.

Hugo Stinnes is reported to have sent private word to Poincare that if he takes the Ruhr he will never get a single gold mark from Germany. These representations are taken with more than a grain of salt in British as well as French quarters.

to the sentiment that those who won victory together should consolidate for peace, it says:

"There are others who helped who are not with us. America is absent, waiting and watching, but reserving her great strength till her opportunity comes again. And there is another great ally who broke down under the strain of war so terribly that ever since we have been buffeting with dark shadows in a sad search for her."

It says that Germany must be taught the significance of her defeat when she challenged the unity of Europe. It says allied vacillation has helped Germany

in its evasions, but declares that the situation is now so desperate in Germany that even those who profited by the debacle are getting worried. "This country is reluctant to give up hope," the *Times* continues. "There is not the faintest desire here to let Germany off, but we are opposed to counsels of despair, the effect of which would make it a dogma of European politics that Germany would never pay, and that the only alternative now remaining was the resumption of a state of war."

The *Daily Chronicle*, commenting upon the pessimism of the Paris press, says: "That may be due to the tardy discovery

that the previous British attitude represented the national outlook, and must remain much the same, whoever is Prime Minister." Speaking of an article by Lloyd George, which the *Chronicle* publishes to-day, it says the article shows that "not only in Germany have powerful elements decided that the treaty of Versailles is to remain unfulfilled but to the French militarist school unfulfillment is a valuable handle. The clear sighted section wants the Ruhr occupied because it wants French soldiers there. Behind all reparations difficulties lies the failure of France to clear up this ambiguity."

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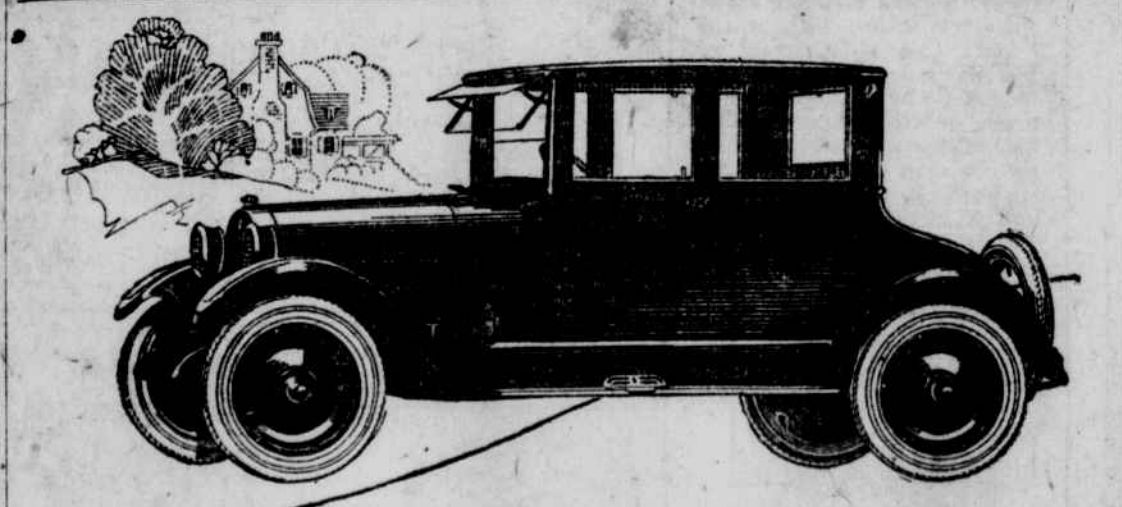
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